Massacres Against Turks, the Khojaly Tragedy, and the Propaganda Behind the 'Armenian Genocide' Allegations

A Historical Analysis with Archival Evidence

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28 August 2025

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Giriş / Introduction

This report has been prepared to examine the massacres against Turks throughout history, the Khojaly tragedy, and the propaganda dimension of the so-called 'Armenian Genocide' allegations, supported by historical documents.

Massacres Against Turks Beyond Today’s Turkey

Turks were subjected to massacres and deportations not only within the present borders of the Republic of Turkey but also across the Balkans, Crimea, the Caucasus, and Central Asia.

The Khojaly Massacre (1992)

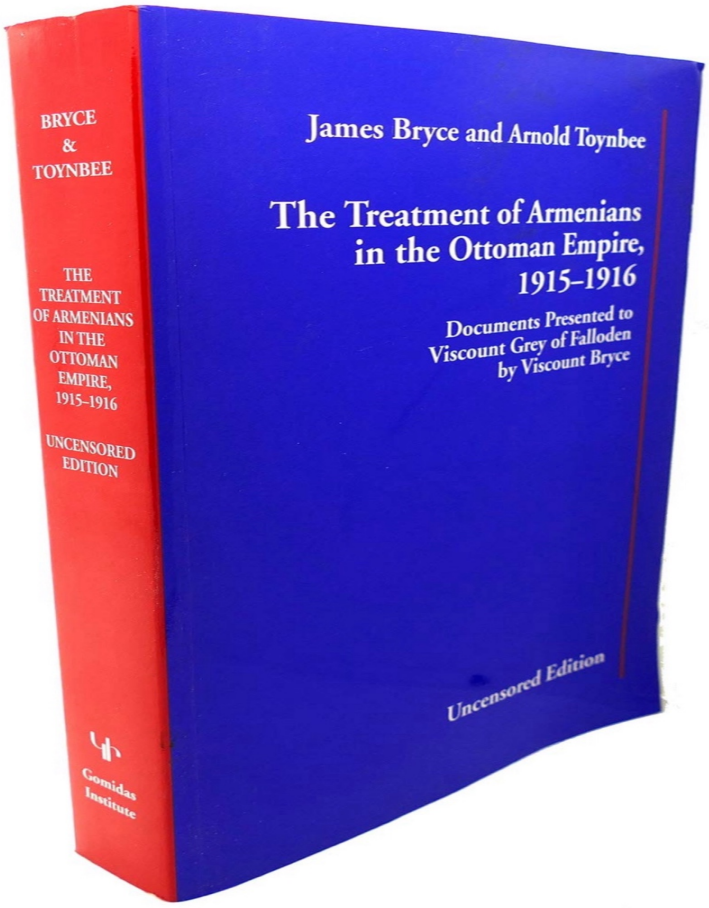
On 26 February 1992, Armenian armed units carried out a massacre in the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly. According to Azerbaijani sources, 613 civilians were killed, including 106 women and 63 children. Human Rights Watch identified it as the largest massacre of civilians during the Nagorno-Karabakh war (1993).

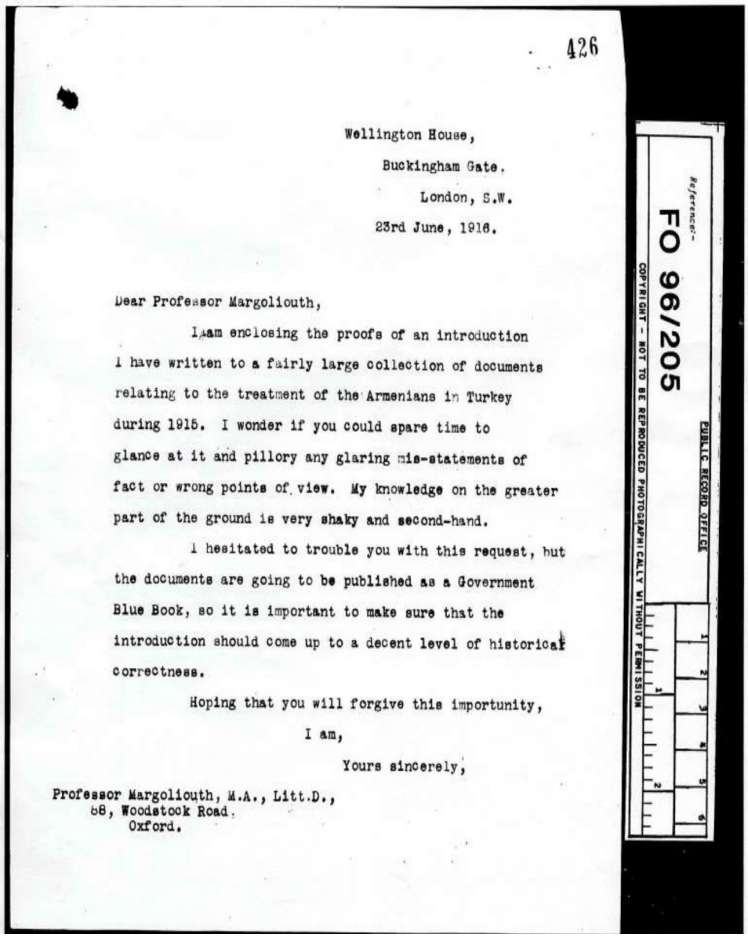
The “Armenian Genocide” Narrative as Wartime Propaganda

The narrative widely known today as the 'Armenian Genocide' is in fact a product of international wartime propaganda designed to weaken and partition the Ottoman Empire.

The Blue Book (1916)

Commissioned by the British Parliament and compiled by James Bryce and Arnold Toynbee, the Blue Book relied largely on unverified missionary reports and second-hand testimonies. The British Foreign Office later acknowledged it as a work of wartime propaganda.


BRYCE
&
TOYNBEE
THE TREATMENT OF ARMENIANS IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE, 1915–1916
UNCENSORED EDITION
Gomidas Institute
James Bryce and Arnold Toynbee
The Treatment of Armenians in the Ottoman Empire, 1915–1916
Documents Presented to Viscount Grey of Falloden by Viscount Bryce
Uncensored Edition



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Wellington House,
Buckingham Gate.
London, S.W.
23rd June, 1916.

Dear Professor Margoliouth,

I am enclosing the proofs of an introduction I have written to a fairly large collection of documents relating to the treatment of the Armenians in Turkey during 1915. I wonder if you could spare time to glance at it and pillory any glaring mis-statements of fact or wrong points of view. My knowledge on the greater part of the ground is very shaky and second-hand.

I hesitated to trouble you with this request, but the documents are going to be published as a Government Blue Book, so it is important to make sure that the introduction should come up to a decent level of historical correctness.

Hoping that you will forgive this importunity,

I am,

Yours sincerely,

Professor Margoliouth, M.A., Litt.D.,
58, Woodstock Road.
Oxford.

References--
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The Malta Tribunals (1919–1921)

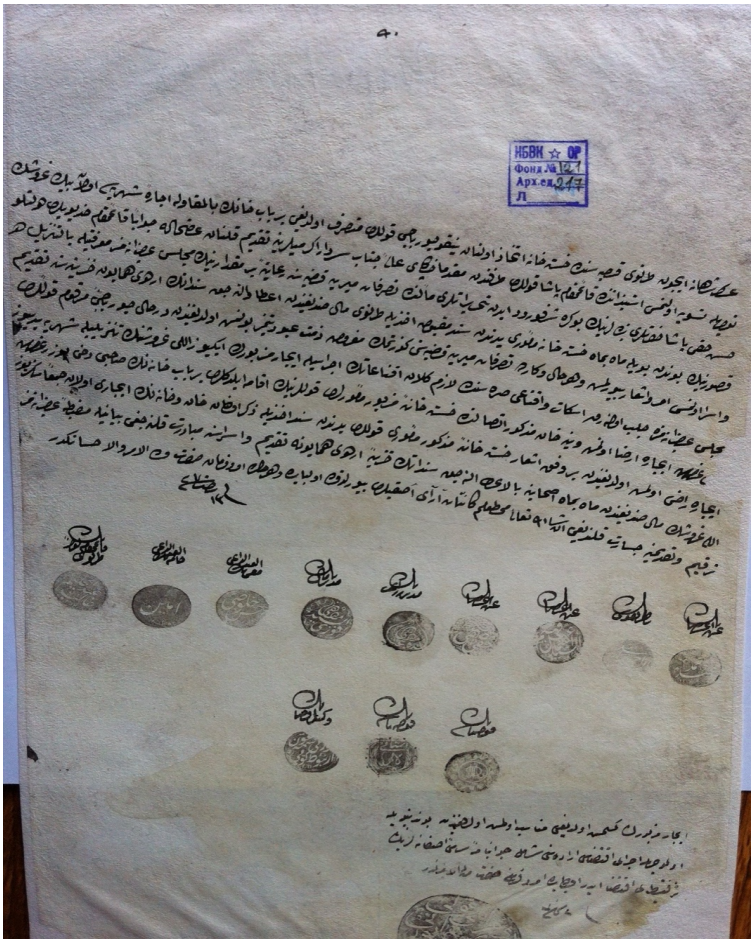
Ottoman leaders were exiled to Malta by the British and accused of crimes against Armenians. However, after extensive investigations, the British Crown Prosecutor concluded that no sufficient evidence could be found to prosecute. (National Archives, FO 371/6504, E.3557/3557/44).

U.S. Archives and Morgenthau’s Memoirs

Ambassador Henry Morgenthau’s memoirs were long considered a cornerstone of the genocide narrative. Yet later analysis revealed that much of the text was ghostwritten by American journalists as propaganda.

Ottoman Archives

Ottoman state archives include telegrams ordering the protection of Armenians during their relocation: - BOA, DH.ŞFR. nr. 54/202: 'Necessary facilities must be provided for the subsistence and protection of Armenians during transfer.' - BOA, DH.ŞFR. nr. 53/94: 'Those who attack Armenians during relocation will be severely punished.'



Hollywood and Media Manipulation

Throughout the 20th century, Armenian diaspora groups advanced their claims through literature, films, and lobbying. The film 'Ararat' (2002) presented a one-sided view and served as a propaganda tool.

Double Standards

While the massacre of civilians in Khojaly is largely ignored by Western powers, the 1915 relocation decision is still labeled as 'genocide.'

Conclusion

Historical evidence demonstrates that Turks faced massacres across multiple regions. The 'Armenian Genocide' narrative is rooted in propaganda rather than fact. Ottoman archives, the Malta proceedings, and independent reports highlight the absence of intent to annihilate Armenians, while the Khojaly massacre reveals real and documented suffering of Turks and Azerbaijanis.

References

BOA, DH.ŞFR. nr. 54/202; nr. 53/94 (Ottoman Archives)

National Archives, FO 371/6504, E.3557/3557/44 (Malta Tribunals)

Human Rights Watch, Report on Nagorno-Karabakh (1993)

Arnold Toynbee, The Blue Book, 1916

FO 96/205, Wellington House Letter (23 June 1918)